Bombay Gazette

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

VOL. LI. MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1840. 3,167.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHARPLES," of 794 Tons, WM. JONES, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged will sail on the 10th Prox. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 1st June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. Ship "CESTRIAN," of 381 Tons, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Commander, will sail on the 12th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

EDMOND BIBBY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 1st June 1840.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY.—The "ASIA FELIX," 320 Tons, Capt. ROYS, will sail for Singapore on the 8th June.—Apply to W. NICOL and Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1840.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Joint Stock Sugar Company held at the Office of Messrs. FOSTER and Co. on Saturday the 13th Proximo, at 12 o'clock Noon, to consider the expediency of increasing the capital Stock of the Company.

GEORGE S. KING,—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 1st June 1840.

BOMBAY

Fire Assurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CAPITAL TEN LACKS.

THE DIRECTORS of the Bombay Fire Assurance Company, beg to intimate that they are prepared to grant Policies of Assurance against the Risk of Loss or Damage by Fire, upon Buildings, Goods, Wares or Merchandize, at moderate rates of Premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the Office of HIGGINSON and CARDWELL, Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st June 1840.

WANTS Employment as a WET NURSE to any LADY.—A respectable European Women is desirous to engage herself in the above capacity.—Apply at this Office.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, the 3d of June, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, an Invoice of Apothecary's Stores, comprising Seidlitz, Soda Powder and Pill Boxes, Enemas, Catheters and Bougies, a Tincture Press, Pill Machine, Powder Folder, Tow, Breast and Stomach Pumps, Pink and Blue Saucers, Prepared Teats, Nipple Shields, Adhesive and Soap Plaisters, Stomach Tubes, Rectum Bougies, &c. &c.

Also on the same day, the Goods remaining unsold from the "*Competent*," with an excellent going 2 day Chronometer by *Moleneux* of London, may be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

THIS day, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will dispose of a part of the goods landed from the "*Competent*," by Public Auction at a Godown under the Chamber of Commerce.

INDIA.

JAMES BARBER AND CO.

64, CORNHILL,

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS,

AND

AGENTS FOR PASSENGERS TO INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

CAPTAIN BARBER takes this opportunity of contradicting a report, that he has relinquished his Agency business in consequence of being appointed "Superintendent of Steam Vessels" to the "East India Steam Navigation Company;" and to state, that having taken into Partnership Mr. G. W. FIELD, the Agency in future will be carried on under the firm of JAMES BARBER and Co.

Captain BARBER has advocated "Steam Communication with India," on the principle that it is his duty, at all times, to promote the interests of the Indian community, from whom his Agency has received much kind support: and looking for an increased patronage, he has admitted a Partner, that prompt and unremitting attention shall be paid to his constituents.

The following brief outline of the service rendered by the Agency of JAMES BARBER and Co. for an annual subscription of One Guinea, paid in advance, will prove acceptable to Families resident in this country who are in any way connected with India.

There is a comfortable *Reading Room*, where the latest Indian newspapers are regularly filed, and it is also well supplied with English Papers and Periodicals. Every information that can be desired on Indian affairs will be correctly given, if applied for personally, or by letter.

Parties in the country, under the present irregular system, are liable to much inconvenience and uncertainty in the transmission of letters overland; but if forwarded through this Agency they will be registered, the proper postage will be paid, and charged to Subscribers in their annual account.

The Mail for India *viâ* France, is made up IN LONDON on the 4th of every month. The Postage is 2*s.* 8*d.* if not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, and 3*s.* 6*d.* if under half an ounce; but as it increases considerably when beyond that weight, economy enjoins the use of the thinnest paper and small wafers. Newspapers must *always* be posted within a week of their date, and by this route are charged 2*d.*

By the Mail *viâ* Falmouth the Postage is 1*s.* for half an ounce, 2*s.* if under an ounce, 4*s.* if above that weight and under two ounces, 6*s.* if above two and not exceeding three ounces. The dates of despatch by this route are not to be implicitly relied on before the Post-office notice is given; but they are supposed to be every fourth Saturday, from the 14th instant, till September next, when the contract will cease. Newspapers by this route go free. The charge at present for parcels is too extravagant to invite attention, except where speed is of the *greatest* importance.

The "East India Steam Navigation Company" have, however, published their scheme, and when it is completed, trunks, cases, books, and above all, Passengers will be transmitted with comfort, economy, regularity, security, and despatch. Even now many prefer the overland route and send their heavy baggage round the Cape of Good Hope. JAMES BARBER and Co. have a warehouse to receive the same for shipment to India, or to retain it (if consigned from India to them) until parties themselves arrive.

Passages to India are negotiated either in the first or second class ships on the most advantageous terms without charge to the parties, and JAMES BARBER and Co. hold themselves responsible for the comfort and conduct on board ships of their recommendation. The shipment of the baggage and the arrangement of the cabins are carefully superintended. Baggage cleared, ware-housed, or forwarded. Plans of ships and prices of cabins will be sent on application.

Pay and Pensions received. Life Insurance and Insurance on baggage, passage, and goods, effected; letters of credit granted; private and public business transacted at all the Government offices and at the East India House.

Messes of H. M. Regiments going on Foreign service to India and the Colonies fitted out, and their wine and supplies sent periodically, being provided with strict regard to economy and quality.

It has been an object of consideration with Captain BARBER, for years past, to induce an Insurance Office to grant facilities to the service in India, (as well as to others,) to obtain, by way of deferred annuity, what may be termed a retiring pension or a pension for Widows and Children. JAMES BARBER and Co. have great pleasure in drawing attention to the "British Empire Office," to those who wish to secure advantages so great, or who may desire to have their lives insured at the lowest possible rate, consistent with security to the insurers and the insured.

Military Appointments and Miscellaneous Supplies obtained direct from the Manufacturers, at the wholesale prices, as well as Books, Papers, Musical Instruments, Sporting Equipments of all kinds: and JAMES BARBER and Co. pledge themselves to use the greatest *Economy consistent with Quality.*

Regimental Messes.—The great facility and frequency of communication with the Presidencies of India, and the Improved mode of transit from thence generally to the Military Station, afford to Messes the opportunity of receiving a constant supply, fresh and good in quality, in place of being subject to an unsatisfactory outlay for trash, possessing none of the properties (but the labels) of the vender's articles whose name they assume.

Individul Orders must be accompanied by remittance, reference for payment, or authority to draw.

Annual Subscriptions in India of Twelve Rupees, paid in advance, will entitle the subscriber's family in England to the services of this agency.

Commissions of every description transacted in London for Subscribers in the Country.

The following Agents in India will receive Annual Subscriptions:—

Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, AND Co	CALCUTTA.
,, F. BURKIN YOUNG & Co.	
,, BINNY AND Co.....	MADRAS.
,, JOSEPH BARROW & Co..	
,, W. NICOL AND Co.....	BOMBAY.

12th March, 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 1st June 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press, and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 1st June 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulph with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bassora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

BOMBAY.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

ABOLITION OF SATI IN THE BARODA STATE.

It is with much pleasure that we give our confirmation to a piece of intelligence, which a few weeks ago appeared in some of the public prints, respecting the abolition of Satí throughout the extensive territories of His Highness the Gáikawád. We have made particular inquiries into the circumstances in which this arrangement, so satisfactory to every philanthropist, originated; and we are happy to be able to state that they are highly creditable to all the parties concerned.

It appears that about the beginning of December last, the Honorable James Sutherland, Esq., the Political Commissioner for Gujerát and Resident at the Baroda Court, reported to the Bombay Government the occurrence of a Satí in the capital, the sufferer being the widow of a Deshasth Bráhman, originally an inhabitant of Ratnagiri in the Southern Konkan. He also stated, with regret, that one or two occurrences of a like nature annually took place in the town, with the permission of the native authorities. The sentiments which he expressed on this subject were immediately reciprocated by the Governor in Council; and the expediency was suggested to him of embracing the opportunity, when the British Government might come to a final settlement with the Baroda Durbar, of endeavouring to induce His Highness the Gaikawad of his own accord to prohibit the performance of Satí within his territories. Before the communication from the Government, however, had reached Baroda, Mr. Sutherland had remonstrated with the Gaikawad, both by written correspondence and conversation, in such terms, as led His Highness to inform him, on the 12th of February, that he had determined to cause proper arrangements to be made, conformably to the usages of his government, to prevent the practice of Sati. The congratulations of the Bombay Government followed; and the advice was judiciously tendered by it to His Highness, to the effect that he should issue his *proclamation* prohibiting the rite under the severest penalties. His Highness has agreed to give notice of his intentions in such terms as will accomplish the object in view.

The example of Mr. Sutherland, the Bombay Government, and the Gaikawad, we trust, will encourage other high functionaries and native chiefs to support the cause of benevolence and humanity, by their zealous advocacy, and faithful use of their authority. The funeral pile, we expect soon to see deprived of the living victim throughout the Native states, as it has been, for the last ten years, throughout our own dominions. Can no more decided effects than have lately been reported, be made for the prevention of a crime, kindred to that which we have now noticed,—the practice of *infanticide* throughout the Rajput states? The high character of the gentlemen in civil employ in these districts, warrant us to expect the fulfilment of the anticipations too prematurely formed in the days of Walker and Duncan. The vigorous measures, first originated by Mr. Willoughby, in Katiawar, we hear are still beneficially persevered in by his successors. Sir James Carnac who has lately enforced treaties too long suffered to be disregarded by the parties concerned in them, we confidently believe, will refresh the memories of the chiefs both in the Gujarat peninsula and the principality of Kach. It is reported that His Excellency intends to visit Bhuj, with some benevolent object in view, early next cold season.—*Oriental Christian Spectator for May.*

We are sorry to announce the failure of Moolna. Esmæjee Adamjee, an extensive dealer in metals &c. of this place, to the extent of about Rupees 6,00,000. Most of the principal brokers are creditors in amounts varying from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1,4,000, each.—*Times. May* 27.

The Raja of Sattara is among the chiefs that are now congregated at the Hills on a visit to the Governor. The *Samachar* states that the late Raja has refused his acceptance of the proffered Pension of ten thousand Rupees per month, till justice is done to him by the restoration of his private treasure, which amounts to 40 lacs of Rupees, saying that in case of refusal, he would support himself by begging.

We consider this highly improbable; because the Raja having a rather large establishment with him would have sense enough to see that ten thousand of good company's coin would be a far better means of maintaining it, than the alms of the charitable portion of the inhabitants of Benares.—*Durpun, May* 29.

We were somewhat astonished to find the Editor of the *Gazette* proposing to set up that forlorn sort of affair which has been so abortively tried in Bombay for several years back, and which is commonly known as a Registry Office for Servants. We think our Contemporary will find it a hard matter to get servants ready to set down their names, unless he provide means of having them dragged in, neck and crop. We do not imagine the menial population of Bombay yet ripe enough for a movement of this sort, so that our Contemporary had better wait a little, ere he undertake this (to an editor) novel sort of occupation. Our Contemporary has dwelt lately at great length on the extortions practised by Buggy-wallahs, Hamals, &c. but we are almost sure, that the same story, even with the mistake of throwing the blame on the authorities here, instead of those at Calcutta, has been told at full length in the *Gazette* not ten months ago, so that the present repetition is a repetition "*usque ad nauseam.*" We admit, however, that the subject is a ready one to put into in stress of matter or in dearth of fancy.—*Herald, May* 30.

There is much calculation respecting the date of the arrival of the next Overland Mail. If the *Berenice*, which left Bombay last Saturday evening, meet with no delays, either from the monsoon, or in consequence of the attack of the Arabs on Aden, from which place she is to return, as the mails and passengers from hence are to go to Suez by the *Zenobia*, we may expect the next mail from England about the 9th or 10th of next month.

Letters from Aden received on Wednesday last by the *Mahee* which left that place on the 5th instant describe the garrison as having their swords sharpened, their guns primed, and their cannon ready to give a warm reception to the Arabs, whose attack in great numbers they had expected daily. In the accounts to the 29th April brought by the *Victoria Steamer*, and which were published in the *Courier Extraordinary* of the 7th instant, we give an account of the attack being expected. As it had not been effected du

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ring the six succeeding days, it was thought that the Arabs, on learning that the Garrison was fully prepared would not make the attempt.

The Government has as we hear, given orders to have one or two war schooners sent thither, in Company with the *Mahee*.

The tenders for the erection of the building designed to be the new Post Office were made on Wednesday last, when one offering to complete it according to the plans laid down, for the sum of Rs. 32,000, was accepted and has been sent up to the Government for its approval.—*Courier, May* 30.

REPREHENSIBLE ATTACK ON ABSENT PERSONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,—I am sure you do not approve of that rather unfair practice of attacking those who are unable to reply to, or may be at too great a distance to notice effusions, which reflect on their past conduct or proceedings.—Such effusions or remarks should have been made, while the party was present, or could speak in his own defence.

I advert to those strictures on Lord Keane, which lately appeared in the Bombay Gazette. "*One "story, they say, is good, until another, is told,*"—and although Lord Keane was not a general favorite here, it would have been more becoming to have passed over his conduct in silence; especially as no particular object could be gained by the strictures now offered on it in the Gazette,

A similar, but not very creditable effusion appeared, some time after Lord W. C. Bentinck left India;—and even the Marquis Wellesley, the founder of the British Empire in the East, did not escape censure and attack by those at a distance.

When Lord Keane was on the spot, there would be no objection to have placed before him his faults, or foibles, and to show him, that public Men, who have in their hands the public weal, are, in fact, public property, and that the notice of their faults or evil deeds, will not pass without exposure.—Such a course does good, provided the terms in which such is conveyed are qualified and becoming;—for, if not so, the Press brings itself into disrepute, and thus weakens its influence as

A MONITOR.

Bombay, May 1840.

P. S. You know the old adage, that "*he, who has "injured you, never forgives you*;" and we have seen lately several attacks on the Ex-Rajah of Sattara;—as if it was determined by some amiable Persons not to forgive Him. This looks ill;—for there would seem to be a consciousness of injury here.—*Ibid.*

"RANDOM OPINIONS OF AN EDITOR CORRECTED."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Dear Mr. Editor.

audi alteram partem;"

And yet, when Doctors disagree, it may be difficult to decide, until objects are rendered perfectly intelligible to our understandings.—What will my Lord Keane think, when your rather voluble contemporary of the "Bombay Times" announces to him, that he has *not conquered* the far famed Affgaun territory, which he traversed (*overrun*, as your contemporary calls it,) without a Man daring to meet him in the field;—and yet these Men—these Affgaun *robbers* and *plunderers*, are termed fierce and *warlike*;—very warlike, certainly! to run whenever a musket and bayonet was presented to them.—But, what does your contemporary mean by *overrunning* a country, as he tells us Lord Keane only did by his movement throughout Affgaunistan? He perhaps, means by overrunning this country, what we have done in India;—and this signifies, to remain where we are in both cases, until a stronger party appears to remove us;—but it is our business, I imagine, to prevent that stronger party from appearing.

In regard to his opinion of Shah Shoojah, as compared with Dost Mahomed, he does not seem to comprehend the difference between the conduct of a government, now in some state of *security*, and of one, feeling itself formerly very *insecure*. Shah Soojah had, in former days, old feuds to contend with, which are now suppressed;—and secure, as he, no doubt, will henceforth feel, under the protection of a powerful and regularly organized military force, holding firm possession of his Country, and quite able, *instantly* to check all disturbance, disaffection, or plundering;—Shah Soojah's conduct and character will, I dare say, be found to correspond with the order and quiet, established around him. This I would call having *conquered* a country;—but your Brother Editor perhaps calls it by the looser term of *overrunning* a country. Tell him to be more precise in his parts of *speech*, and give these their proper *meaning*,—and further not to be too confident in his general political speculation;—as we find him rather presuming in another case, which he has attempted to colour with a tincture of fairness;—for he tells us, that the Ex-Rajah of Sattarah would agree to be guided by the treaty of 1819; why, Dear Mr. Editor, judging from the proceedings at the India House, which he evidently does not fully understand, or has not read with due attention, it was the very terms of that Treaty, which, having been infringed by our authorities, that chief wished to be adhered to, declining, (and very properly,) to be made a puppet of. And the proceedings at the India House also inform us, that the deposed Rajah was, in the first instance, required to sign his own disgrace, and what he distinctly pronounced *a falsehood*, and was ready to prove it so. This very extraordinary proposal is not noticed by your brother Editor; nor is his (the Rajah's) demand to have every point, alleged against him, fully investigated. This did not imply a feeling of guilt, or that he had any doubts, as to the result. But, what is stated at the India House to have been the reply of Sir J. R. Carnac? "*I have not time to inquire.*—You must sign our terms, else I will remove you from your Government! This desire of inquiry on the one side, and refusal to comply on the other, without going any further, I, as well as most reasonable people, would deem

Indefensible.

P. S. Does your Brother Editor not know, (from those, who seem to have blown into his ear,) that the present reign is said to have begun at Sattara rather inauspiciously, as two—some say three, of the confidential People of the present chief have been banished from his presence by the orders of those, who raised him up;—and that he is said to be rather tired of the degrading situation, to which he finds himself reduced;—and he probably feels it a just punishment for the reprehensible course he pursued towards a Brother, who had been a Father to him, in endeavouring to reclaim him from very objectionable courses.

What! does your Brother Editor call the Capture of *Kelat*—"an almost *bloodless victory*!" ask General Willshire; and he will use a different term! What fruits does the Editor mean, we are to derive? Do unsettled Countries change their character in a day? Tell your Brother Editor to write less, and to think more.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.—*Saturday, May 30th*, 1840.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Purchaser of Cotton going on briskly, but the coarser sorts Oomrawutty &c. & Mangalore a few rupees a candy lower & Surat Broach & Jumbooseer a shade lower also, and likely still to fall looking to the large quantity on the Esplanade so near the approach of the monsoon.—Purchases have been made during the week at Rs. 105 to 106 for Broach.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—We have no transaction to note this week.

MULE TWIST.—During the week 560 lbs. No. 20 have been sold at 7¾, and the same quantity of No. 40 at 8½ annas per lb. Of water Twist 5000 lbs. sold at 9.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE WITH LONDON.—Much the same as in our last.

DO. WITH CALCUTTA.—30 days sight par. and 60 days sight 99½.

COMPANY'S PAPER.—In good demand at improved prices.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS.—Have improved slightly—Ships are held at £. 5, for Liverpool and £. 4. 10 | at 15 | to London.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—It is very evident from the 3rd line of the exquisite piece of Poetry prefixed by VINDEX to his lucubrations (copied from an Agra paper into your Journal of the 27th instant) that he would wish us to understand that his respected Grand-Mother was, or is not, (the poor old lady may yet be in the land of the living) over burthened with reason.—Now Mr. Editor, it is a well ascertained fact with respect, both to man and brute, and I dare say if VINDEX will put the question to his friend Dr. Harlan, he will confirm it, that defects and diseases, both bodily and mental, are more commonly handed down from Grand-parent to grand-child, than immediately from parent to child; and I much fear from the whole tenor of his paper, that poor VINDEX is affected with the hereditary malady of his family.

Yours truly,

O.

May 28th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you have the goodness to notice in your paper, that although it was announced in General Orders by the Governor General of India on the 18th November last, that in consideration of the heavy losses and expences incurred by the troops in Affghanistan, and in order to mark his admiration of their intrepidity and soldier like bearing, a donation of six months full batta was to be granted to them, upwards of six months have since elapsed, and the Bombay Troops, entitled to this donation, remain still unpaid.

It has been intimated in the General Orders of this Presidency, that no payment could be made until instructions had been received from the Government of India, but it is said those instructions have been in Bombay for nearly a month, and as yet no order is issued for their payment.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

A.

Bombay, 20th May 1840.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 29th.—Ensign W. C. Anderson, 1st E. Regt., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

May 29th.—Ensign W. S. Harwood, 26th Regt., to Poonah.

do. 30th. Capt. Pontanden, Artillery, to Nugger.

do. do. 2d Lieut. Hawkins, Artillery, to Ditto.

do. do. { Major T. Bailie, 24th Regt. N. I.; Lt. & Qr. Mr. Shepperd, do.; Lt. & Adjt. Bellassis, do.; Lieut. F. Jackson, do.; Lieut. Morrison, do.; Ensign Stack, do.; Ensign Stone, do.; Ensign Gell, do; Ensign Hodgkinson, do.; Ensign Moor, do. } to Poonah.

BOMBAY SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—May 29th, Swedish Brig Carolina, E. Jacobson, Master, to Stockholm.

Do. do. Barque Barrosa, John Austen, Master, to China via Singapoor. *Passenger.*—Monsr. Chelloye.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

R. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Constance, Shannon, and Mahi, Cutter Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster Hydroose, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Mor, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Moffatt, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Barbara, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Brenda, Asia Felix, Tenamara, Catherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, Helen, Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia, Rajasthan and Caroline.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

OFF TOWN.

May 18. The *Tigris*.

STATIONS, &C., OF SHIPPING IN THE RIVER.—MAY 18

AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.—*Margaret*, passed down, at 2, and *Tourville*, at 4½ P. M.; and *Dalmatia*, passed up at 8½ A. M.

AT KEDGEREE.—H. M. S. *Childers*, remains, *Swallow*, passed down at 5 P. M., and *Brilliant* still on shore.

SAUGOR.—*Hooghly* gone to Sea on the 17th instant.

SEMAPHORIC INTELLIGENCE,—MAY 19.

AT COWCOLLY.—*Margaret* passed down at 2 p. m.

AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.—*Arethusa* passed down at 4 p. m.

AT MOYAPORE.—*Le Gironde* and *Lesolide* passed down at 5 p. m.; *Eagle* passed up at 11 a. m., and *Dwarkanath*, S. V., at noon.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—May 20, Bark *Colonist*, J. Cowman, from Liverpool, 11th December and Colombo 14th instant.

Passengers.—W. Frith, Esq. and servant.

DEPARTURE—May 20, Bark *Cecelia*, P. Roy, to Moulmein.

Passengers—Asst. Surgeon Primrose and 4 Natives.

MANGALORE.

ARRIVAL.	From.
May 7, *Taptee*.....	Drought..... Calicut.

CEYLON

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Brigs *Jamalay* and *Ahmoody*, sailed from Galle on the 13th, the former for Madras and the latter for Molmein.—On the same day, the Schooner *Colombo*, from Cochin arrived in Colombo—Passengers, 3 Roman Catholic Priests and one European discharged Soldier.—The Barque *Colonist*, Capt. Cowman, left the Roadstead yesterday for Msdras—Passenger, J. Frith Esq.—On the 7th, the Ship *Clifton*, from Bombay 24th April arrived at Trincomalie—Passengers, Mrs. Gratton and child, Mrs. Wigston, Captains Grattan and Wigston, Lieut. Swinburne, Ensigns Vavaseur, Cochrane, Armstrong, Hewitt, Cockburne, Asst. Surgeon Baker, 141 men, 27 women, 35 children, H. M. 18th Regt. and 153 Camp followers.—H. M. B. *Childers*, sailed from Trincomalie for Calcutta on the 9th inst

SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.—*Duke of Northumberland, Fairy Queen and* Grab *Regia.*

COLOMBO, May 13TH.—Schovner *Columbo*, M. Fransisco, Tindal, from Cochin 3d May, Cargo. Wheat and Sundries—Passengers, Three Roman Catholic Priests, 1 European discharged Soldier.

VESSELS IN THE ROADS.—Ship *Duchess of Northumberland*, Barque *Fairy Queen* for London. Barque *Colonist* for Madras to-day, Grab *Regia*, for Mauritius this evening.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 19th May, at the Old Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, James P. Molly, Esq., to Margaret Ellis Hudson, daughter of the late Captain Ellis Hudson, of the Queen's Own.

At Berhampore, on Thursday, the 7th May, by Special Licence, by the Revd R. W. Boyes, Audrew Wilson, Esq. Bengal Medical Service, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Honorable Edward Grey, Bishop of Hereford.

BIRTHS.—At Fort William, on the 18th May, the lady of Captain Stuart Monteith, Volunteer Battalion, of a daughter.

At Kurnaul, on the 8th May, the lady of John P. Gubbins, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH.—At Sedashaghur, on Friday, the 24th April, Sophia Gratton, the infant daughter of Capt. T. W. Cooke, 23rd Light Infantry, aged 9 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.] At the Adyar, on the 18th inst, the lady of Major J. J. Underwood, Superintending Engineer, Presidency, of a daughter.

At Salem, Wednesday the 13th inst., the lady of Captain Atkinson, 19th Regt., of a daughter.

DEATH.] At Ootacamund, on the 16th inst., Rowland F. Tyler, the son of R. W. Chatfield, Esq. M. C. S. aged 3 years and 9 months.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JUNE 1840.	MORN. H M.	AFT. H. M
1st Monday	1: 25	11 50
2nd Tuesday	0 10	0 41

Latest advices Received.

From *London*	5TH APRIL.
" *Paris*	6TH Do.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta	May 20th.
Delhi	" 20th.
Agra	" 21st.
Madras	" 22nd.
Ceylon	" 15th.
Maulmain	March 11th.
Singapoor	April 15th.
China	March 27th.
Australia	Feb. 25th.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

June 1—Monday.—Nicomede.
2—Tuesday.
3—Wednesday.
4—Thursday.
5—Friday.—{ Boniface. Duke of Cumberland born, 1771.—2nd Term begins 5th and ends 24th June.
6—Saturday.
7—Sunday.—{ Whit Sunday.—Moon First Quarter.

RATES OF GOVT. STOCK,—30TH MAY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36.....	at	98 12 to 99
4 per Cent—1832	33.....	at	103 12 to 104 4

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, June 1, 1840.

IN announcing that the *Bombay Gazette* had changed hands, we take leave to urge some claim to the consideration of the Public for a Journal, which for 51 years, has been its faithful and tried Servant. To the Civil, Military and Naval branches, we look with hope for countenance and support, while at the same time the connection it has had with the Commercial world, leads us to trust for a fair share of patronage from the Mercantile community. Our pages will be open to all fair discussion and liberal and gentlemanlike argument. We are the organ of no peculiar party, but reserve a judgement of our own on all questions, *free and uncontrolled*. Our Motto will be in all cases strictly adhered to. Public Men in their public measures are fair subjects of criticism but personality and such remarks as follow a Man to the Penetralia of domestic privacy shall never find a place in our columns. We trust that many of the old Correspondents of this Journal will continue their favors to the new management, and we shall always study to deserve the kindness of those friends, who have adhered to us through good and bad report. We shall ever preserve a courteous demeanour to our Contemporaries, and will allow no provocation to tempt us to transgress the bounds of decorum, or wound the ears of the polite world by gross retort or brusque and uncivil reply.

Our Politics will be always liberal though not licentious. To our Native Friends also we turn, trusting that a residence of fifteen years among them and a constant intercourse, combined with some knowledge of their Languages, Customs and Laws, together with an extensive personal acquaintance will cause them to view our efforts in a favorable light. We shall be at all times ready to vindicate their just rights, and assist as far as lies in our power in explaining their prejudices, and smoothing the road to a sound state of feeling whenever unappreciated or at issue with their European fellow Citizens. Finally we wish not to be misunderstood, and though anxious to conciliate all parties, we will not be "all things to all people." Delinquency and abuse will meet with reprehension, and tyranny and oppression will feel the lash. Confidence once placed in us will be inviolate, and what we deem proper to publish, we shall ever be ready to maintain and defend.

WE insert a letter from a Corresponden t siged "A." who directs our attention to the delay which has occurred in paying the Affghanistan Batta to the Bombay Troops. We trust our Correspondent's wishes will soon be realized, and that our gallant friends will not any longer have to labour under the feeling "of hope deferred" which maketh the heart sick.

WE have also received another letter partly on the same subject from "PRO BONO PUBLICO." What he states is so startling that we must take leave to pause before we can give credence to an unknown writer. If he will favor us with a visit and mention the real names of persons, they ought certainly to be brought forward on public grounds—We shall preserve his communication until we hear further from him.

WE have received a letter signed "PAUL PRY" giving an account of an affray which occurred at a Private Theatre on the Esplanade. We should have been happy to have inserted it, if it had been written with a little more temper and discretion. As it is, it is inadmissable, we desire not to be understood to defend conduct like that related by our Correspondent, but having made some inquiry into the matter and found that several of the parties have been fined, and that they have all more or less expressed contrition for such a piece of wanton folly, we do not see what end the publication of the letter in question would answer. The whole matter has been openly investigated in a Police office, and is too notorious to require to be commented on. No one can be more sorry to see gentlemen commit themselves than ourselves, but we put it to our friend whether when they have apologized and made every reparation in their power, it would answer any end to shew up to the public at large an affair which for the future prospects of some had better be buried in oblivion.

WE have received an account of a late transaction at Poonah which is causing great excitement among the Native population. The circumstances are shortly thus stated. An officer of rank is party to a suit in the Supreme Court of Bombay against a highly respectable Native Banker, and a few days since preferred an accusation of perjury against him, the said Native, in some answer or affidavits filed by him in the abovementioned suit." The Magistrate immediately arrested the Banker and placed him in confinement, and also had a guard set over his counting house thus virtually attaching the firm of which he is manager. Bail to any amount was offered but strange to say rejected, on what principle we know not as the Hon'ble Company's regulations declare, "*Every offence bailable* except *Murder*." We opine the Magistrate has laid himself open to an action at law.

The whole proceeding seems to have impressed the Native community with an idea that this is very sharp practice, and that the reason for it is, the complainant being an European of influence. In accusations of perjury it is not the custom to proceed with the least harshness, the maxim of "every man being innocent until proved guilty," being exactly followed in cases of such a nature, and being in fact the only really just medium to be observed.

We believe the Sudder Adawlut will be moved to-day to institute a rigid inquiry into the facts, and if any such unnecessary severity as has been averred has really been used, we should not be surprised if very unpleasant consequences should occur to the Magisterial functionary.

IN the columns of the *Courier*, is a paragraph stating "That a tender of 32,000

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Rs. for building a new Post Office was accepted. We sincerely trust that a suitable edifice will be provided, but from the little knowledge we possess of building expences and the very moderate sum mentioned, we are led to fear that an office of very modest pretensions is in contemplation. This if true is not right, the Bombay Post belongs to all India, and a commodious and well arranged office is indispensable. Very large rooms with widevomitaries for the speedy reception and delivering of letters is a "a sine qua non." If ever we earnestly deprecated a saving it would be on such a case as this, let us have no halfl measures, no repairs and alterations of crazy and inappropriate buildings, but such an erection as shall be worthy of Bombay, and the proud situation she is assuring among the colonies of Great Britain.

A correspondent of the *Courier* signing himself MONITOR has complained of *our strictures* on Lord Keane. If that writer will take the trouble to refer to the columns of this publication, he will see that what he terms our strictures, are the lucubrations of a correspondent of the *Agra Ukhbar*, from which paper the article was extracted. As all our readers do not see the Bengal and Madras Journals, we take care always to transmit to our columns any information we think calculated to interest the Public here, reserving our own right to make what comments we please. In the case in question we left it to the friends of Lord Keane to come forward if they chose to defend him and his acts. We quite agree with MONITOR that "one story is good until another is told" and audi alteram partem, is a maxim that certainly should be respected by all Journalists, and so far from attacking Lord Keane in his absence, we particularly vituperated the anoymous writers in the Bengal papers during the campaign of Affghanistan on the Leader of the expedition in an editorial, a very short time ago. As we have never attacked the Ex-Rajah of Sattara MONITOR's P. S. we conjecture does not apply to us.

Our worthy Contemporary of the *Courier* having vaticinated a remarkable change to take place in the air yesterday, we with many others were on the look out for the blessing of some rain to temper the awful heat of this season. It appears that violent storms have visited the Deccan, spreading along the tops of the Syhadree range from Poona down to Kolapoor, but no grateful showers have yet refreshed the parched plains of the Concan. It seems probable if we judge from what has generally been the case, that as we had a very early Monsoon last year, we shall have a late one this. We can only trust it will be plentiful. By the way as all our Contemporaries Readers may not be astronomical, we trust he will pardon us for turning Expositor and saying that the word "Perigee or Perigœum signifies that point in the orbit of a Planet, the Moon &c. which is nearest to the Earth. On a reference to the Nautical Almanac we find the Moon's Perigee occurs 14 minutes 9 seconds before the change of the Moon i. e.

DATE.	H.	M.	S.	
May 30th	10	14	9	Change of the Moon, Astronomical Time Greenwich.
,,	12	0	0	Deduct to Midnight.
,, 31st	7	14	9	Civil Time agreeing with the above
,,	4	51	36	Diff. of Long. between Bombay & Greenwich.
,,	12	05	45	Meantime change of Moon Bombay.
,,	0	2	38	Add Equation of Time.
,,	12	08	23	Apparent Time change of Moon Bombay.

The Moon is in Perigee

Date	H.	M.	S.
May 30th	19	0	0.
31st	11	54	14.
	0	14	9

This giving the result abovementioned.

A very curious decision has been given in the Calcutta Court of Requests. A School Mistress having a Bill for a young Lady's Education sues a poor devil of a brother for the amount. The Native Commissioner Mr. Russomoy Dutt, dismisses the case, but comforts the preceptress by telling her if her charge gets married, she may sue the happy Husband for the amount of School Bills. Truly this is a comfortable doctrine for *Benedicts*, and the Juwab Club will begin to look up as they say in the Stock Market. We think really this measure will act as an anti-matrimonial Pill, and we happen to remember some lines very applicable to the subject as an instalment of caution to our amorous fellow Citizens.

"Beware in time, ye sanguine youth beware,
"At distance coolly view, the lovely Fair,
"Breathe not the sigh, but if Love's fiery power
"Should urge you on in some unguarded hour,
"And you should really Victimize why still,
"You'd better see "The Seminary's Bill
"Inquire if Mrs. Trimmer has been paid
"Before you make a Matron of the Maid,
"If French, Italian Music, the Guitar,
"Singing and Dancing, Harp etcetera,
"All that adorns, that brightens and can please
"Has been well paid in Company's rupees.
"Or else perchance long ere the honey moon
"Wanes and the light of love is set too soon,
"The great Commissioner may send a Peon
"Who snatching thee from tender fond behests
"May haul thee to the Court y'clepd "requests"
"When justice caring naught for married life
"May make a gemman pay well for a wife,
"And thou'lt bewail the sad unlucky hour
"In which thou'dst put thyself in Hymen's power
"For pleasant though it be to bill and coo
"A druming creditor for Bill to sue
"Is a great nuisance as you'll find too true!

* * * * * * *Ceter a Desunt.*

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

We have been requested to inform our readers, *not*, that Her Majesty's Birth-day has been postponed; for any of our cotemporaries have wit enough to know that that is an impossibility; but that the grand pyrotechnical exhibition, for the purpose of celebrating Her Majesty's Birth-day has been postponed on account of—really we do *not* know what. The Ball, however is to take place on the 25th, and to those who have been fortunate enough to secure invitations, we really think the arrangement not bad one; as we should imagine that few would be inclined to join in waltzes, quadrilles or gallopades after inhaling the effluvia of meal—powder, sulphur and iron filings—and much less to partake of "all the delicacies of the season," doubtless prepared for them by the hospitality of our Governor General and his accomplished sisters.—*Comml. Adver., May* 18.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

We have received several communications reprobating in no measured terms the official conduct of a newly appointed Commissioner to the Court of Requests. We exceedingly regret that the gentleman alluded to, should permit the Interpreter to overstep the confines of his duty, by permitting him to dictate, as to what course, he (the Commissioner) ought to pursue. We trust that we shall hear of an entire discontinuance of this unseemly practice. Much, and deservedly, as we respect the *man*, one unerring course is only left open to us, as respects his *measures*; and these we are determined to canvass boldly and freely, should we again have just cause to write in a censurable tone.—*Ibid.*

LIGHTNING.

No less than three places were struck by lightning last Thursday night during the thunder storm. It first strucks ome bamboos which were erected near Dr. Garden's house at Bamunbusty, for the purpose of repairing the same; the house of Baboo Ramnarain Bonnerjee at Goreahtullow was also struck, it penetrated the terrace and went into a room, on the second floor, where 2 or 3 of the inmates of the house were sleeping and broke the window and got out. The elective fluid likewise fell near the General's tank, but without occasioning any injury, except to a thick post which was broken to pieces.—*I bid.*

SEARCH AFTER VESSELS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN WRECKED.

In consequence of the conflicting reports which have appeared in the papers of the week, we have applied for and obtained the following report of the commander of the *Ganges* Steamer, which had proceeded in search of vessels supposed to have been wrecked during the late gale. The following is the commander's letter addressed.

To T. T. HARRINGTON, *Master Attendant.*

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions of the 9th instant, I proceeded in search of the vessels said to be dismasted near Point Palmyras.

On the 10th spoke the Buoy Station Vessel, but could get no information; on the 11th spoke the Pilot Vessel *Cavery*, off Point Palmyras, Mr. Fabian stating, that he had not heard of any vssels being dismasted, excepting the brig *George and Mary*, which passed in the day before, under jury masts, and supplied with a Pilot by him.

I then proceeded close in shore to the southward of Point Palmyras, in sight of the ruins of the Light House from the deck, and kept down close to the land until we reached 6 or 7 miles to the southward of False Point Light, where was a vessel laying nearly on her beam ends on the beach, with her head to the N. W. and with bow-sprit, jibboom, fore-mast, fore-yard, and four top-masts standing, and the appearance of the copper being stripped off her starboard side and deserted. The surf was running so high, that it was impossible to send a boat to her, and I supposed her to be the *Gaillardon*. I then stood back, signalized the Light House to know what ship it was but was unsuccessful in getting an answer, and stood back to round Palmyras Reef, run into Kannaka Bay, where there was a native sloop laying at anchor, under a jury mast, and which passed up the day before.

From Kanada Bay I stood up along the coast for a considerable distance, and hauled over for the Sand Heads across the tails of the reefs, and could not meet with the vessels supposed to be dismasted, and which, I believe, to be a mistake.

I have &c.,

H. C. Steamer Ganges, Kedgeree, 13th May, 1840. } J. RUSSELL, *Commander.*

MEMO.—Forwarded to the Marine Board, and respectfully recommended to be published for general information. The vessel, however, directed as laying on the beach about 7 miles below False Point Light House, is not supposed to be the *Gaillardon*.

T. T. HARRINGTON. *Master Attendant.*
M. A's Office, May 14, 1840.—*Herald, May* 17.

INDIAN POLITICS.

The subject here presented to the notice of our readears, is one of a number which at present occupy all sincere well wisher to the happiness of millions, and especially, those who ardently hope that melioration once begun may reach the utmost recesses of the native Governments of India, a portion of which still exercise a despotic dominion over their subjects. The Kingdom of Oude is one of considerable extent and presents to the eye of the travellers all the appearance of beauty and fertility—Providence has indeed been as bountiful in her gifts and productions to the Districts, comprising the Kingdom of Oude as to any part of India. That such dispensations in favour of any part of the globe, should not be the means of shedding abroad among its population, native and others, the great blessings of plenty, civilization, and contentment must ever be a subject of deep regret. To the accomplishment of this end, should the ultimate efforts of the Legislator be directed; and we have no doubt that with the united feelings and cooperation, which will attend him in such exertions, he will meet with all the success and gratitude he deserves. The following is extracted from the letter of an Officer—who was lately stationed with his Regiment in the district. His reflections naturally lead to an enquiry in those causes which can so unhappily depress the energies and resources of a country—so as to convert large tracts of fertile and rich land—not wanting population, if not into a solitude, at least into something nearly bordering on a waste.

"The Nawab or King of Oude resides at Lucknow, where he supports a most splendid establishment at the expence of his suffering subjects. The most wasteful extravagance is discernable in every department of it. He has several palaces, all of which, are, adorned with the most costly furniture from Europe though he resides principally in one and seldom in any of the others. He has a stud consisting of five hundred horses, the superintendence of which is entrusted to an European on a very handsome salary. The Zenana comprises about four hundred women, some of whom are retained in separate establishments, at a great expence, while others receive, though immured, small, pensions proportioned not to the period they may have lived under the protection of the Nawaub, but to their former beauty and fascination. His power being despotic, he can command and seize any female residing in his Kingdom, whether married or single, and individuals are employed specially for the purpose of ascertaining where beautiful girls are procurable, and when they are found; resistance and remonstrance are equally vain. Go they must; and it is only as a matter of favour that they are allowed to hold any kind of intercourse with their relations after they are once confined within the precincts of the zenana. Besides the regular establishments of women, the king keeps up several companies of nautch or dancing girls, for the amusement of his leisure hours (these though not confined are very handsomely remunerated especially on public occasions.) They are generally prostitutes of the better description and possess more than ordinary attractions. The wretched natives, possess no means of alleviating their condition, as independent of the King's own troops which are always kept in readiness, there is also a Subsidiary force of the Company's troops at Lucknow and other places—sufficient to quell any insurrections—should it occur. The Nawaub has, I am sorry to confess, been hitherto assisted by us in making assessments on his country, which, having for their object the support of such a profligate expenditure, may well be supposed to have found their real and final effect in draining, impoverishing, and demoralizing his subjects. The gentlemen who have hitherto been appointed to the situation of Resident, have, it is to be feared, paid more attention to their own interests, than to the discussion of grievances. This observation however is made, with exception of those, who may at any time have manifested themselves as the Advocates of Justice and Humanity—between power, and extorted obedience. The whole country of Oude is kept constantly in a state of ferment arising from the causes on which I have thus painfully dwelt added to these are many to which my limits do not permit me to enter upon, but it may be mentioned that, the king is saddled with a number of Europeans, holding different situations in his household, tho' in fact being of no kind of use to him. These individuals are for the most part those who have interest with the British Government, and the king is thus made the tool of affording them a road to affluence and ease. One professes to be an Architect and can build nothing but the well grounded hopes of acquiring a rapid fortune. Another a printer, who perhaps manages once a year to present His Majesty with some specimen of his execution. There are many other appointments of a like nature, which it would be superfluous to enumerate. It may suffice to say that these favorites of fortune, basking as they do, in the sunshine of Royalty, do not find themselves, as might reasonably be expected, united, but on the contrary, exhibited the full indulgence of the jealousies and intrigues incident to courtiers in a higher sphere; availing themselves of every opportunity of undermining each other in the estimation of the king. If one laugh at table, another will whisper in the Nawaub's ear, that it is an intentional disrespect conveyed to him. If the Doctor should happen to be rather later than usual, it is construed into culpable indifference. Considerable amusement is derivable from witnessing their manœuvres. I must however here conclude."

When the fountain of authority is thus corrupted whether in a Native or European community, it is not difficult to surmise the various oppressions which must be its inevitable consequence—but at the present epoch—when the whole world is anxiously looking forward to an improved Regime in Policy Laws, and Religion—it would be indeed painful to endeavour to trace the exact operations of such a system. The province of the future Historian of India will, doubtless, be to hold up to our view, the secret causes of misrule and misery; but it is sufficient for us to add our mite to Philanthropic exertions, well content if we can predict from measures now in contemplation the dawn of brighter and happier days to the kingdom of Oude. True it is that in fulfilling our various treaties with the native Princes, we have been sometimes obliged "to lay their rich country waste and rudely crop the ripened hopes of fair posterity."

We have carried our arms into the centre of this country. We have established our standard irremoveably among them. It remains now for us to call in aid all intelligencies—to invite the native population to partake of all the benefits we can confer on them—not only as an atoning recompence, for what they must have suffered as a conquered people, but likewise with the enlightened view of strengthening and consolidating our power in British Asia.—*Comml, Adver., May* 19.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

We have lately paid several very agreeable visits, to the premises of Messrs. Thacker and Company, who have removed to a situation of all others the best suited both to them and their friends and customers. St. Andrew's Library now directly faces the northern front of the Government House, a part of the city, which is, as convenient to the fashionable idler as it is to the man of business. When any lady or gentleman happens to be a little *ennuid* and at a loss how to fill up a vacant hour, there is nothing that we could more strongly recommend, than a visit to Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s Picture Gallery and Library, provided, by the way, that the said lady or gentleman has the least pretension to taste or literature. Every public establishment, which contributes to the more elegant resources of a great city, deserves the notice and commendation of the press, and we know of no emporium of articles of taste and refinement more worthy of such a tribute, than St. Andrew's Library. The different departments of this large establishment are all arranged in the most convenient and appropriate order. There are, besides, rooms for the reception of works on sale, a good Library of reference and an excellent Reading Room, of which the table is covered with the periodicals of the day; both the Reading Room and the Library being devoted to the use of the friends and customers of the house. But the department, of which we are most desirous to call attention is the Picture Gallery, the walls of which are brightly ornamented with drawings and engravings of almost every possible variety of style and subject. Amongst the most strikingly beautiful of the water-color drawings, are some very masterly productions by Buckley, Hall, Mayford, Edge, and Purser.

It is slight recommendation of their works to say, that they are not only singularly beautiful but as singularly cheap! We could spend a whole day with great pleasure in the inspection of these drawings alone; but as they are chiefly landscapes there are other people who would like better to feast their sense of loveliness on other objects, and not only on the walls but in large portfolios, there are innumerable pretty faces, many of which would satisfy the most fastidious admirer of female beauty. Some of the large engravings, in magnificent frames, would attract attention any where—even in the noblest halls and in the midst of richly colored works, for the modern engravers have at last succeeded in giving a depth of light and shadow, and a boldness and precision of effect to their productions such as were once confined exclusively to the magic of the brush.

We have said enough for the present; but this much at least was due to the spirited publishers alluded to, who, while they have set the example of lowering the old prices of books, and enabled many to lay in small stocks of intellectual food, who were before excluded from that privilege, have also surpassed all their rivals in the taste and splendour of their establishment.—*Hurkaru, May* 19.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

We understand, that the rains during the last week, overflowed at the Custom House Wharf, and caused great injury to some goods which were lying under the two ranges of buildings, near the export and import gates, on the strand side; we were told, that the merchandise chiefly consisted of piece goods, saltpetre and twist, belonging principally to Messrs. Willis and Earle and Adam Scott and Co., but were not informed as to the extent of the injury. Upon enquiry, we learnt that the passages through which the water run out were choked up, which accounts for the inundation, and the place where the goods were lodged, was almost on a level with the ground. We were further given to understand, that the sufferers will look to Government for indemnification.—*Englishman, May* 19.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY ON KHIVA.

We annex a translation, which we have made, of a paragraph (obligingly sent to us) from a Petersburgh Journal of the 13th of March, relating to the advance of the Russian army on Khiva. It will be seen that these accounts do not differ materially from those, which we have received via Affghanistan; and we suppose, that we may look upon the intelligence contained in the subjoined as authentic.

"The Aid-de-Camp General Petroski, in a despatch of the 30th of January, announces the arrival of his detachment at the Fort of Ak-Boulak, near Oust-Yourt. Shortly after leaving its entrenched position on the Emba, the detachment had great difficulties to contend with on its march, chiefly occasioned by the frost, which had been unusually protracted and severe, the hurricanes on the Steppes, and the depth of the snow, through which the camels, having to advance, were exposed to the greatest fatigues. After these portents, similar difficulties, but still more aggravated in their character, began to threaten the advance of the detachment on Oust-Yourt, mainly owing to the snow, which had never before been encountered, at that season, in such quantities. In this extremity, foreseeing that a continuation of the march would expose the detachment to the loss of a great part of their camels, and that they would thus be deprived entirely of all means of conveyance. Aid-de-camp General Petroski, making use of the authority, which had been given to him to act upon in such a juncture as this, resolved to concentrate his forces near the old position on the Emba, where they were likely to find the trenches and magazines, which they had recently left—and there to await a more favorable opportunity for attaining the objects of the expedition.

The extraordinary fatigues of the march upon Ak-Boulk have not had had any detrimental effect upon the health of the detachment, which is, generally speaking, in a very satisfactory condition.

Since the unimportant skirmish with a body of Khivan Cavalry, the enemy have made no further demonstrations, nor indeed had the detachment heard anything more of them."—*Hurkaru, May* 18.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

The *Englishman* of last Thursday contained a curious Court of Requests case, which is well worthy of a short notice, as involving a matter, which appears to us of the utmost importance. A school-mistress sues the brother of certain of her pupils (the precise number is not mentioned) for schooling charges and is non-suited, because the brother is under age. So far, so well—the young gentleman is not held responsible for debts incurred, on account of his sisters, and the school-mistress gets nothing. The "Court" declares it to be a hard case, and suggests a remedy—a singular one—let us hear what it is. "The Court" is Mr. Commissioner Russomoy Dutt; and he tells the non-suited school-mistress, that there is still a chance of her recovering the monies due to her, for directly the young ladies get married, she may sue their husbands for the amount of the school-bills!

Now we strenuously object to this—it may possibly be good in law, but it is bad in morals, and we are sorry to see "the Court" inculcating such dangerous

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doctrines. It is not long since a young officer was sued for the amount of his wife's wedding dress. We thought that bad enough—though the debt arose out of the marriage and was the result of the defendant's connexion with the lady, to whom the clothes were supplied—the case was adjudged too after the defendant's marriage—after he had become responsible for the debts of his wife; but here the case is pre-adjudged—an hypothetical husband is made liable for the debts incurred before he is in any way connected with the young lady incurring them—debts not the result of his matrimonial propensities, but of some foregone circumstances, with which he has had nothing to do—the suit, indeed, is brought against him before he becomes a suitor himself, and he is doomed to pay 100 rupees for education, the value of which perhaps he may dispute. This aggravates the hardness of the case—the man, who was sued after his marriage, got the dress with his wife, but the husband, who is to be sued by and bye, will get nothing for his money, but a certain quantity of female education—a few french verbs, a little arithmetic, and a fragment of good breeding.

But, leaving the individual case, let us look at the general consequences of the spread of this doctrine If this sort of law be often enforced, young gentlemen, before they bethink themselves of love suits, must look out sharp after the law-suits. If the lover be rich, he must proceed guardedly, search the records of the Courts of Requests, read through the newspapers, or, these failing him, put the question direct to his intended. "My dear, has your schooling been paid for?"—other questions, of course, will follow—the young lady knows nothing about the matter, and the lover is referred to the parent or guardian. The parent or guardian answers in the affirmative and the young gentleman asks for the *receipts*. This is necessary; no prudent man will, after this declaration of Mr. Commissioner Dutt's, think of marrrying a girl without a receipt file!

Think a minute too of the poor girls—drop a tear to their hard fates! If these announcements are made often by the Courts, young gentleman will keep notebooks for such cases, and young ladies, who have figured in the newspapers, under the head of *Court of Requests* will, consequently, be tabooed. It was very unfeeling in Mr. Commissioner Russomoy Dutt to set this mark on other poor girls, whose case was recorded in last Thursday's *Englishman*. He may have intended to do justice to the plintiff; but the very suggestion, which he made, was more likely than anything else to defeat the ends of justice. Fortunately, the sum claimed was but small—if it had been a large sum, the Commissioner would have had very much to answer for. He might have injured the young ladies' prospect for ever; as, no one will take a wife saddled with debts, who can get one unincumbered. If the Miss———'s (*we* will not name them) are nice girls, the 100 rupees debt will not injure them, but we are contending for generalities, and the debt or debts might have been 100 times 100 rupees, and such a liability have kept them since for life. The law is very hard one, we repeat—hard upon young gentlemen and young ladies too, and hostile to the spread of matrimony—a bad law, a vile law an unjust law, and we hope soon to see it expunged from the code. It profits no one but profligate milliners in England, who dress up young ladies on spec, and promise not to send in their bills till after marriage—and so we say, at once away with it. Let us hear no more of hypothetical husbands, no more verdicts in our Courts of Requests against some person or persons unknown. It is time enough to pay one's wife's expenses after marriage—to find that one has already figured as an hypothetical defendant without knowing any thing about it, is a discovery not so very likely, we should think, in any way, to augment stock of connubial bliss.—*Hurkaru, May* 20.

Every European parent resident in India is forward to admit that one of the great sorrows attending this exile from the land of their nativity, is the necessity existing for parting from their offspring at an early age, to meet again in distant years as strangers. The necessity arises from two causes—the debilitating effect of the climate upon the constitution of the child; and the moral corruption to which it would be exposed if allowed to remain here beyond mere childhood, in the necessary hourly intercourse with ayahs, mehtranies, and bearers, who, as a class, are perhaps as licentious as can well be feared.

We notice this subject for two reasons, first;—because no convent can prevent the effects of climate upon the human frame, nor the influence of evil communications upon the youthful mind—yet there have been two fallacies advanced in favor of a monastic establishment in this country; and whilst upon this point we will add that we quite agree with the *Christian Advocate* in hoping that no Protestant parent will be deluded by the declaration that no attempts are made in such institutions to influence the creeds of the pupils. This may not be done openly in the school—but ask any one who has been the inmate of a Convent; whether in conversation *with* the scholars or *at* the scholars, the Romish faith has not been praised and enforced? Ask what the effect of the pomp, and ceremony, and holy exterior of the nuns had upon the youthful mind? Ask whether the Papal religion is not in its very spirit, and in all its objects covertly proselytizing?

But our chief object in making this notice is to express our hope that now Darjeeling is becoming a habitable place, that some gentleman of collegiate education, with competent assistants, will be induced by proper representations from those residing here, whose recommendation will insure attention, to proceed from England to that Sanatarium for the purpose of establishing a boy's school. We have a similar wish relative to an establishment for girls. We think, nay, we are sure that highly educated ladies may be induced by representations from responsible authorities at this Presidency to leave England for Darling. It is needless to enter into details, but if two such schools were founded there, competent salaried masters might divide their services between the establishments.

For parties not possessed of the highest qualifications—or unsustained by the most satisfactory testimonials from home—or not recommended by influential persons in this Presidency—failing in any of these circumstances, for any one to attempt to establish a school would, we feel sure, be worse than useless. No such school would obtain the confidence of parents, and no parent but feels that early education is the first most important step of life, giving the bias towards virtue or towards vice, the influence of which is never lost in after days. Those who are most particularly interested in the prosperity of Darjeling will do well to devise means for the early establishing there of such schools. It is a great temptation to those residing within the Ditch to hear of bracing air, English fruits, and fields covered with snow—but among these lures let there be the mentally whispered fact—"my child is there," and then let it be seen whether the number of visitors would not increase ten-fold.—*Courier, May* 19.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AFFGHANISTAN.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, May* 20)

Our latest accounts from Affghanistan confirm, in every respect, the success of the Russians in their different encounters with the Khivans; the latter having been always repulsed with great loss, though the former have suffered much by the continual *guerrillas* kept up by their antagonists. Reports are very rife, and some of them have gained an importance of which we shall be very glad to divest them on a future occasion. It is said that Sir Alexander Burnes has received intelligence of Captain Abbott having been thrown into prison, or, at least, placed in confinement by the Khivans who suspect the intention of his visit to their City, we sincerely hope that this may prove but rumour, for though the fact is far from an incredible one, it cannot be supposed that the Officer has proceeded to Khiva without the usual credentials. Another Russian force, consisting of 10,000 troops, is *reported* to have joined the main body, by moving towards Khiva from the Caspian Sea; the immense difficulties opposed to the march of so large a body of troops, by the intervening deserts, have not, we suspect, been thus easily and speedily overcome. Anxiously do we look for further intelligence, for it must be confessed that, after all, our information is very imperfect in regard to the movement of our Northern rivals, and much of it must necessarily be conjecture. One thing however appears certain, the extended views of the conquest of Russia; it cannot be doubted that the gathering together of such a large body of troops is for far other purposes than the liberation of the Autocrat's enslaved subjects, and work is gradually being prepared for our troops; still, under these circumstances, we hear nothing decisive as to the augmentation of the Army which *must* eventually take place, if not for a defensive, at least as a precautionary measure; and the concentration of our Army at the different *points d'appui* goes on but slowly; the movements of Russia are, however, rendered by circumstances equally dilatory, yet this should afford us an opportunity of being "up and doing." It is now too late in the season for any prospect of relief being afforded to the worn out soldiers of the last Campaign—worn out in almost every sense of the word—but measures can be taken, and preparations made to march a fresh supply of strength and courage into the vacated places of those who having done so well should be allowed to recruit themselves for another occasion, of which we shall apparently have no dearth for time to come. Still we cannot flatter our friends in the hopes even of returning, much as we wish to do so; we can only, by bringing the subject forward now and then, hope to keep the question before Government; for we have lately heard that some movement must be made towards Nepaul after the rains.

Brigadier Roberts has, by command, arranged a complete set of articles of War for the Shah's service, which were to come into operation on the 1st of this month, and a General Court Martial is to have power to award Corporal punishment to the extent of 300 lashes, the sentence not to be carried into effect without the sanction of the Envoy; are Government beginning to find out, that the fear of the lash operates as much in favor of discipline among natives as among Europeans?

A Convoy is stated to have been on its way from Quetta to Candahar with wines and other stores in the beginning of April last. We congratulate our friends in that quarter, upon their prospects of enjoying a few luxuries, as for our friends at Cabul they were almost *au desespoir* at finding—on the arrival of the grand Convoy—that the merchants had not taken advantage of so glorious an opportunity of relieving the wants of the Army, and of putting money in both pockets *au pied de la lettre*.

The Shah does not now intend to go to Candahar this year.

Lieutenant Dawes has been appointed Adjutant to the Artillery Division in Affghanistan.

We have letters from some of our friends at Kujyah, which, beautiful, as it is described to be, is pictured as the most solitary place in the world; of course we can gather no news from it as yet. Lieutenant Sir A. Mackenzie is in command of the 48th, who, with the European Regiment, it is supposed will remain at this station perhaps till October, when our friends look forward to relief; tired enough of the campaign and of so long a residence in tents, which from bad weather and constant use, scarcely afford sufficient protection, while a scanty wardrobe is every day rendered more scanty and every piece of furniture is made to serve a dozen purposes; the losses of our gallant Officers will no doubt meet with the attention of Government, and we hope, that some of the rich pickings of the China expedition will be devoted to an extension of the six months field batta already granted and which, though shewing the good disposition of the Government, has gone but very little way replacing the severe losses of Subalterns in particular.—*Ibid.*

We have just heard, on very good authority that Captain Abbott has left Khiva for St. Petersburg!—But have no particulars, as to the reasons of such movement.—*Ibid.*

DELHI.—Mr. & Mrs. Metcalfe entertained the station with a Quadrille party and Supper at their residence, on the 12th instant. The rooms in spite of the heat of wheather, were well filled, dancing was kept up with great spirit till the following morning and the party was a most pleasant one.

No hot wind as yet; but several Toofauns during the week, have rendered the air sufficiently cool for existence.

MILITARY ARRIVALS, 14TH MAY.—Lieut. Crawford, 1st Cavalry, Shah Soojah's Force, en route to Bombay.

DEPARTURES, 14TH MAY.—Lieut. Colonel Moseley, 64th N. I. to Belasapore.

Captain Rutherford, Artillery, Private Secretary to the Lieut. Governor N. W. P., passed through the station on the 17th instant, enroute to Simla.—*Ibid.*

From the Agra Ukhbar, May 21.

The following is from a letter, dated Barnean, April 29th—a very creditable performance by the way for our dâks. The news given in it is not of much interest, but such as it is, may be relied upon as authentic—

"The last news from Cabool is, that the 4th Light Infantry of the Shah's Force, will certainly not return from hence till after July twelve-month: so I apprehend from this, that a forward move is still contemplated, and from the *expresses* that are flying about between Lyghan (where Lord is) Heerat and Cabool, I imagine something is brewing. Zubbar Khan is not yet come in, and the question is, Will he come? I think he will. Dost Mahommed's mother and some other female branches of the family, have come into Lyghan. Dost Mahommed's daughter, who was sent to be married to the Shah, upon condition of his liberation, has been returned: why, I have not heard. The Russians have 16,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon, and it is strongly suspected that they are intriguing at Bokhara. We heard some time ago that an Agent had been sent to Bokhara, to beg the King to be kind to Dost Mahommed. No very small Force ought to advance into Toorkistan at present. Morad Beg and the Wales of Khooloom are both cunning and good diplomatists, and neither of them will allow grain to be brought to us from either Gharee, which is under the former, or Khooloom which is under the latter. Broadfoot is to raise a Corps of Hazarehs immediately as Pioneers, not to be employed in any parts of the country, except between Cabool and Khooloom.

Our Lowladah affair will appear in the *Hurkaru* written by———here. I can't say what colouring he will give the affair. The refractory Chief was Shah Nuzzur Beg, who has always been inclined to shew opposition, even in Dost Mahommed's time. The fact is, I believe, we were taking from them almost all their grain and forage, which made him refuse to comply with Lord's purwanahs: a system he had pursued from the beginning, and he could not get a rupee's worth of any thing without a purwanah. But now the system is changed, and every thing is free and open to competition. Barley sells at four seers for the rupee: dry grass one maund (Hindoostanee) for the rupee: this last presses hardest upon us, and it has actually cost me 240 rupees this last month, to feed my cattle, which are now very lagur as the natives would call it. I like the Hazarehs, they approach our feelings more than any natives I have ever seen, especially our ideas of *love* as Elphinstone observes, treating of their marriages and *connubial* arrangements.

I have just heard of the arrival at Bameean of Dost Mahommed's mother, sister, two nieces and three grand-nieces, en route to Cabool: however, the Hapjuk Pass is not yet open for any beasts of burthen. Our weather is ill continues cold, and on the 27th April snow fell again, but did not lie in the valley. The Thermometer in my tent (which I now occupy in preference to the beasly huts we have been cooped up in all winter,) was long after sun-rise this morning, 28.deg What a different temperature you must now have at Agra.

In our present number we introduce to our readers the new work of Mr. Charles Dickens—Master Humphrey's Clock. What the nature of it will be, we can scarcely yet conjecture, but it neither resembles, as far as we can see, the portraits which compose the Pickwick papers, nor a connected novel, like Nicholas Nickleby. The framework—if we may use the expression—as described in the first chapter, prepares us rather for a series of insulated tales, and from the many specimens we have of this mode of writing sprinkled throughout Boz's previous works, we may be satisfied his present one will not fall short, either in interest or ability, of any of his former. The tales so interspersed, whether grave or gay, are gems of their kind, and combine with light and playful humour, the sprightliest satire and the most exquisite pathos. Examples of each—and all will readily suggest themselves to the readers of his popular works. It is in this form that Boz's genius, spurred and forced into exertion as it is, perhaps works best. He evidently wants time, and patience probably, to form and work out the scheme of a Novel. His Pickwick papers are mere groups of characters exquisitely conceived and executed; his Oliver Twist is too, little more than a Portfolio of portraits, sketched by genius, and even his Nicholas Nickleby, the most perfect of his Novels—if we can so call any of his works—has little or no interest as a tale. Here, as in all the others, we are rivetted by the characters brought before us, while the plot and action scarcely excite even attention in us. Action no doubts, there must be to bring out character, but it is mere individual, unconnected action, which works out no one general result The Crummles, the Kenwigs, the Lillyvicks Mantalinis, Sir Mulberry Hawke and Lord Verisopht are all insulated groups, as are also the characters of the Pickwick Club. It is therefore, we think, all so much the better, that Boz has not undertaken a regular Novel—even though like Oliver Twist—but preferred the mode in which he can work most freely and effectively—that of separate sketches.

The scene of the present work open in London where Boz's chiefest strength lies. With the history of London—(we do not mean that which is to be found in the city records or the proceedings of Parliament and the Court,) and the language and habits of her Aborigines, Boz is familiar. All his greatest heroes are pure natives of London—Sam Weller, Messrs. Sykes, Bumble, Ralph Nickleby, &c, &c., and from the Case of Master Humphrey's Clock, many more we doubt not will be brought forth. Master Humphrey, to use a sporting phrase, does notindeed "set off at scores" being rather heavy in his start, which however gives the greater promise of a good race.—*Ibid*

AGRA.— The Station Library is about to be removed from the College to its permanent place of abode in the Metcalfe Testimonial, where it will be placed under the charge of a European Librarian. Subscription to the Library has been opened to all classes, at a rate so extremely moderate as to meet the means of all parties, likely to take an interest in such an Institution. In fixing the subscription at one rupee a month, the Managing Committee has, no doubt, been actuated by a laudable desire, to extend the benefits of the Library in the widest possible manner, but we fear it would hardly be reasonable to anticipate any increase to the stock of works now on the shelves, while the proposed low rate of subscription exists.

It is not in general a very difficult matter at the commencement or revival of an Institution, to frame rules and regulations, which will meet with a reasonable share of public support, but after a start has once been made, a change of system is usually followed by disunion and discontent, more especially when an increased demand is made on the public purse, and such must soon be the case with the Agra Station Library, unless it be doomed to perish from actual inanition. Private book clubs would in the course of a short time disappear, were the public library supported on a respectable scale, but with its present very limited prospects, we hardly suppose regimental and reading societies will feel inclined to give up the existing establishments. We could strongly recommend to the Commitee to receive the proposed Library regulations, and endeavour before commencing on a new scale to place the institution on a permanent footing.

The Great Masonic Meeting announced in our last, for the 22nd instant, is postponed, in consequence of the Deputy Provisional Grand Master for the N. W. Provinces, Mr. R. Neave of Allygurh, not being able to visit the station so early as he intended. This has caused some disappointment amongst the Lodges here, but it is only, we hope, for the present.

General White is, we are sorry to learn, severely indisposed at Bunarus.

Captain Rutherford, A. D. to the Lieut. Governor has proceeded to the Hills.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

OXFORD, March 26.—In a convocation holden this afternoon, it was unanimously agreed that the sum of 500*l.* should be granted out of the general funds of the University as a donation to the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor throughout England and Wales in the Principles of the Established Church.

There is a suit now pending in one of the courts of Paris between Madame Grisi and her husband, M. Meloy. When they separated she agreed to allow him half her earning on the stage, calculated at 10,000*l.* a year. He alleges that she also authorized him to buy for their mutual benefit certain mines and foundries in the north of France. He did so, and now complains to the court that she will not furnish him with the money to make good his purchases. She asserts in reply that her husband is deeply in debt, that his bills are protested for non-payment, and that she ought not be answerable. The court has differred its decision. The particulars are given in the *Gazette des tribunaux*.

THE MASTODON IN TEXAS.—This remarkable ssil quadruped appears existed also in Texas, of well as in almost every latitude of the United asStates south of 45 deg. A late Texas paper says General Demyss has succeeded in disinterring, nearly all the bones of the mastodon, found two miles below Bastrop, near the Colorado.

At the Boston police-office, on Tuesday, John Marshall, a pauper, was charged by the guardians of the union with leaving the workhouse, without permission, in the clothes of the union. Marshall has a wife in the asylum at Lincoln, who was stated to be dying; the poor fellow, dreadfully agitated at the news, set off immediately, and walked to Lincoln to see his wife before her dissolution, and on his way back was taken into custody at the instigation of the poor law authorities! The Magistrates pressed the guardians to recall the charge, and suffer the poor man to go back to the workhouse, saying that the feelings that instigated the prisoner to leave the house abruptly did him honour rather than call for blame. The workhouse keeper said he had the positive orders of the board to insist on the law being fulfilled, and the magistrates were obliged to commit the poor man for three month's imprisonment in the House of Correction.—*Stamford Mercury.*

Consedere omnes, intentique ora tenebant,

to allow Master Edward to tell in his own way what great thing it was that he had discovered. It will be borne in mind that the anti-corn law gentlemen hold the doctrine that, as the price of corn rises, our manufactures must fall off; but the export of *all* our manufactures having risen with the price of corn during 1839, they have been wretchedly puzzled how to uphold any longer such a doctrine as orthodox. Master Edward admitted that it puzzled even *him*, and yet being quite sure, in spite of facts or figures, that the manufactures *were* most severely distressed, and that their distress could be owing to nothing else *but* a falling off in the demand for their goods, he had battered his brains night and day to find out the cause of the seeming "contradiction." And the gods rewarded him for his pains, for they revealed to him that, although the distress of the manufacturers could not be charged against a falling off in their exports, it might easily be traced to a falling-off in the *market at home*! The delegates were delighted; divine honours were almost paid to Master Edward for his discoverey; and that sapient senior Lord Nugent moved that not a moment should be lost in communicating it to every peer and M. P. they could get at! Were there ever such a set of noodles, since the time that the eel jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire? Why, they have jumped into the very conclusion they have been repudiating for the last five and twenty years. All that time they have been urging that the *home market* was comparatively of little consequence to them, if their exports flourished. They had better have abided a little scorching in the dilemma they were in, than have floundered into such a fiery ordeal as they will have to endure, after the admission that they cannot live with flourishing exports without a good *market at home*.

OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE.—While the anti corn law delegates were all sitting with open mouths last Thursday, swallowing the "gammon" which a sly *Zummerzetshire* clown was cutting very fat to suit their appetite for the "distressing," into the room bounced Mr. Edward Baines, jun., with a cry of "Eureka, Eureka," as if he had picked up the philosopher's stone in Parliament-street. *Zummeret* was bundled out of the room in a twinkling, and after a little hubbub of fruitless inquiry,

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